

chicago police

1966 ANNUAL REPORT

WE SERVE AND PROTECT



To the Mayor and Citizens of Chicago

The Chicago Police Department "exists to preserve life and property; to enforce the law; and to protect the right of all citizens to live in peace."

1966 brought a rise in major crimes throughout the nation. The national increase was 11%, over twice the 5.2% increase in 1965. In Chicago, the crime rate rose 4.9%, less than half of the national average.

New techniques and equipment were developed for officers in the field. Better facilities and streamlined procedures in the Department's staff units strengthened support to operational personnel. Instruction in Spanish-language, crowd control, human and community relations, and other training programs broadened the skills of personnel at every level.

Active support of Chicago citizens continued to be an important factor in crime prevention. Community leaders met regularly with police district personnel to seek answers to local problems. Over 900,000 citizens joined with the Chicago Police in Operation

Crime-Stop. Over 57,000 visitors toured Department headquarters and participated in "ride-alongs" to learn at first hand how the Chicago Police are making Chicago a safer and better city in which to live and work.

As you know, I decided to retire from active police work on 1 August 1967. I believe it appropriate to quote from my letter of 15 May announcing my retirement:

"It is my belief that the programs initiated slightly more than seven years ago for the reorganization of the Police Department are firmly established. There is an excellent corps of leadership in the department to continue these programs.

"It has been an honor and a pleasure to serve as department head under your distinguished leadership. I shall always remember it as the most gratifying experience of my professional life."

Sincerely,

William J. Wilson
Superintendent of Police

Providing Safe Environment-A Constant Challenge

The 1966 increase of major crimes in Chicago represented a reversal from decreases in foregoing years; in 1965 there had been a decrease of 11.9%; and in 1964 a decrease of 3.1%. For the first time, Chicago shared to some extent, the rising nationwide crime rate.

Significant factors in the 1966 increase were the civil rights demonstrations and other serious civil disturbances that started in March and continued into early September. Chicago Police were required to devote over 100,000 man-hours to insure public safety during the demonstrations and over 96,000 additional man-hours to control the disturbances. During one such disturbance, 61 officers were injured—8 with firearms.

Crowd control placed a heavy burden on the Department because on many occasions the need for it extended throughout the night, when a maximum number of personnel are normally assigned to patrol duty. For the first time, overtime pay was authorized, totalling nearly \$340,000.

The high crime rate of 1966 was apparent throughout the city and it continued well beyond the period of demonstrations and other disturbances. Of the city's 21 police districts, 15 experienced increases in major crimes. In October, a month after the last of the demonstrations, city-wide crime rates exceeded those of October in both 1965 and 1964. A downward trend below 1965 rates did not occur until November.

It can only be concluded from



Breathalyzer was a valued tool in determining degrees of intoxication. The 1966 anti-drunk driving campaign included, among other methods, a special window poster distributed to taverns captioned, "Are you in condition to drive?"

Thousands of Chicagoans lined downtown curbs during parades and other special events.



Traffic picture hasn't changed much—it was bumper-to-bumper ten years ago, too.



By lending a courteous hand, this officer helped enhance Chicago's reputation as a friendly city.

these statistics that civil disturbances such as these not only nourish an attitude conducive to criminal behavior but that the attitude continues even after the disturbances have ended.

Innovations and improvements were made in procedures, where needed, to increase law enforcement capabilities. Successful activities were continued or expanded. Some that had outlived their usefulness were changed or discontinued.

One streamlining procedure was the introduction of violation citations similar to those being used for traffic violations. An officer now has the option of arresting or simply ticketing a person suspected of a minor infraction who he believes will appear in court. This procedure protects the liberty of properly identified citizens and also reduces the amount of time expended by the officer in these situations.

An "alert procedure" was put into practice in order to apprehend suspected felons faster and with less manpower involvement. When a felony is believed in progress or just committed, a mobile team of officers immediately blocks logical escape routes and saturates the area, searching and questioning throughout the neighborhood.

After extensive in-service testing early in the year, a new field reporting system was put into use throughout the city. Essentially this change permits officers in the field to complete necessary report forms themselves. These then are direct-copied and disseminated as required. By elimi-



Arrests of more than 49,000 suspects in major crime cases were made during the year.



Officers at district station desk render round-the-clock service to the public.



Courtesy first will be featured in the people-to-people program in 1967.

Arsenal found in possession of gang members by police posed a considerable threat to citizen safety.



Curfew enforcement was increased in 1966 to help control nighttime forays such as car-stripping.



Stranded, capsized, drifting or sinking vessels on Lake Michigan and the Chicago and Calumet Rivers were the special concern of the Department's six-craft marine patrol unit.



Canine Section conducted over 500 building searches. More than 3,700 arrests resulted from all canine patrolling activities —up 70 percent from 1965.

Beaches were patrolled along Lake Michigan from Howard Street on the north to Calumet Harbor on the south.



nating the previous telephoning and transcribing steps, the officer saves time yet makes fast, accurate reports. As a result, a considerable number of clerical personnel were made available for other assignments.

Interrogation guidelines were prepared with the assistance of the State's Attorney and issued to make certain that police questioning procedures coincide with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the *Miranda vs. Arizona* case.

Aggressive patrol of Chicago resulted in a 6.2 percent increase in arrests for major crimes, helping to remove many undesirable persons from the streets. Suppression of vice activity continued to receive enforcement emphasis as more than 24,000 arrests for such violations were made during 1966.

Among experimental patrol programs introduced in certain districts during 1966 was Operation Saturation. This plan called for the elimination of all two-man beat units in pilot districts and the manning of all beats with one officer. Results appear favorable, and a final evaluation will be made in 1967.

Detectives continued their program of developing crime patterns, then issued analyses describing manner, time, descriptions and other data to field personnel. During 1966 a record number of these patterns were made available. About 30 percent of the patterns resulted in arrests. Other activities included breaking up 17 auto theft rings, arresting nearly 5,500 robbery

suspects and clearing 448 of 510 homicides recorded in 1966.

Youth became the subject of increased concern for both public and police. In addition to raising the level of curfew enforcement, procedures were effected for dealing more strictly with school absentees. Any youngster encountered on the streets during school hours was questioned, then sent or taken either to school or home or, if appropriate, transported to the district station.

School absentee reports were devised and completed in all such cases. This form is retained by the Department temporarily. A copy is forwarded to the Board of Education. Initial success in combatting crime around schools was evident in the Fall; October offenses were reduced by more than 30 percent from those committed in September.

Traffic accidents declined from the preceding year. Chicago dropped in rank from first to fifth place in the traffic fatalities rate among U. S. cities with populations of a million or more, but there was a decline in traffic accidents in which people were injured, despite an increase of Chicago's licensed vehicles.

More than 85 percent of all hit-and-run cases were cleared. No children were killed or injured while crossing streets going to and coming from school in 1966, despite a decrease in the number of crossing guards. Several guards and officers were injured, however. Some 25 parades, 16 other major events and numerous visits by dignitaries were handled.



Police artist's sketch and later photographs of arrested suspect showed considerable similarity in most cases. The sketch depicts the wanted person from descriptions given by the victim or witnesses, and is widely disseminated to aid in the suspect's capture.

Demonstrations and summer night disorders were a major factor in Chicago's first crime rise in four years. The increase, however, was only half of that experienced nationally.

Summer disturbances resulted in injuries to both citizens and police. Almost 100,000 man-hours were devoted to controlling these incidents.

Task Force units devoted more than 2,500 man-days to summer beach details.



Suppression of major disturbances required a massive police effort.



Citizens Broadened Fight Against Many Faces Of Crime

Many activities of 1966 underlined the Department's conviction that the fight against crime, to be successful, must be waged not only by the officer but by citizens as well.

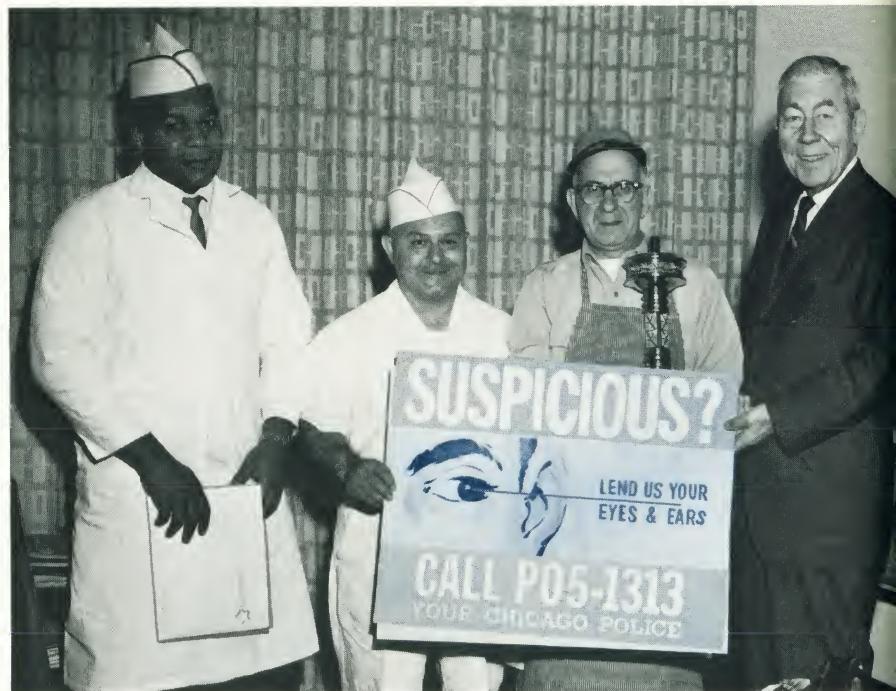
A citizen's committee was appointed by Mayor Richard J. Daley to make recommendations on improving police-public relationships. The 23 prominent members searched for ways and means to promote effective and acceptable law enforcement.

Human relations unit was enlarged by an eight-member liaison team to work with local civil rights organizations.

Operation Crime-Stop completed another successful year, with nearly 3,500 arrests directly attributed to citizen's help, principally through calls to PO 5-1313 to report suspicious persons and activities or actual crimes. Since its inception in April, 1964, Crime-Stop has led to more than 7,800 arrests. More than 900,000 crime-stoppers participated in this citizen-police cooperative venture, which continued to receive national and international attention.

Post Office Box PO 5-1313, Chicago 60690, was introduced to broaden the Crime-Stop war against criminal activities. Some 237 letters were received in two months giving information about suspected vice operations. Citizens were invited to write anonymously, if they desired.

Community relations workshops were fully operational in 20 districts. District personnel and community leaders met regularly to develop solutions to neighborhood problems. A booklet and monthly newsletter were distributed on operation of workshops.



Recognition of contributions by young people in maintaining law and order built their respect for police activities.



Rabbits may not be on the Department's "most wanted" list . . . but when it meant restoring happiness to a child, a lost pet took on new significance.

Even the butcher, baker and candlestick maker joined Operation Crime-Stop.

Exhibit Cruiser, with its animated displays, graphically familiarizes the public with police operations.



Joint Youth Development Project was introduced at two additional districts. The neighborhood-level program permits some 17- and 18-year-olds to be either released or referred to social agencies when only minor violations are involved.



Bravo wore Department's official motto, "We Serve and Protect," when introduced by his trainer, Patrolman Gary A. Rodegher.

The Public Information Exhibit Cruiser was visited by some 961,000 persons. Nearly 158,000 visitors went through the 40-foot, \$50,000 mobile showcase during Illinois' State Fair alone. The vehicle cost was underwritten by Chicago philanthropies.

More than a million publications were produced and distributed. Among new publications were folders titled, "Out After Dark?" and "How to Describe a Suspect."

Traffic safety sessions were attended by more than 490,000 citizens. Traffic-copters broadcast expressway conditions 13 times daily, 5 days a week. Bicycle safety checks were made. Hundreds of junior patrolmen were sworn in. Meetings, seminars and programs of all kinds provided people-to-people dialogue.

Policewomen, trained on equal terms with the men, are especially qualified for special investigations where females and youths are involved.

This policewoman is writing her report during a child-support case interview.





RICHARD J. DALEY
Mayor of Chicago



O. W. WILSON
Superintendent of Police

Top Command:

The deputy superintendents directed and supervised the major functions of police operations.



JAMES B. CONLISK, JR.
*Deputy Superintendent
Bureau of Field Services*



PIERCE J. FLEMING
*Deputy Superintendent
Bureau of Staff Services*



JOHN D. MADL
*Deputy Superintendent
Bureau of Inspectional
Services*

Police Board



Franklin M. Kreml
President



Morgan F. Murphy
Vice-President



Paul W. Goodrich



Theophilus M. Mann



William L. McFetridge

Recognition And Promotion-Effective Incentives

The Chicago Police Department recognized 6,561 officers and 46 citizens who distinguished themselves in law enforcement accomplishments. Major honors presented in 1966 were awarded at the annual Police Recognition Ceremony.

The city's highest award, the Lambert Tree Medal, was presented to Patrolman Gary R. Hettinger for exceptional bravery.

The highest Department commendation, the Police Medal, was awarded posthumously to Sergeant Charles E. Eichhorst's widow.

The Award of Valor was presented to Detective Roland M. Charles, Patrolman Gary R. Hettinger, Patrolman Bernard Irgang and Patrolman Paul Pietrzak.

The Award of Merit was bestowed on Patrolman Herman Waller and Patrolman Allen Watson.

Departmental commendations were presented to 195 members; honorable mentions to another 6,366.

The Chicago Tribune's Hero Award was presented to Crossing Guard Mrs. Josephine Bell, Patrolman Gary R. Hettinger, Patrolman Paul Pietrzak, Patrolman Edward Rifkin and Patrolman Donald Spielman.

Traffic Awards were presented to 17 police officers by the Citizen's Traffic Safety Board for the solution of serious crimes as the result of traffic arrests.

Citizen's Awards were presented by the Department to 46 Chicagoans who distinguished themselves by aiding police in the prevention of crime or in the apprehension of lawbreakers.



Recognition of police officer through promotion or awards is a happy and proud day for the entire family.



Over 1,100 recruits graduated from Police Academy in 1966. They submitted to 14 weeks of intensive training in the fundamentals of police operations.

Department members promoted during 1966 rose to 429 from 280 the preceding year. Promotions included:

212 patrolmen became detectives

40 patrolmen became youth officers

27 patrolmen became dispatchers

4 patrolmen became garage supervisors

117 patrolmen became sergeants

16 sergeants became lieutenants

6 lieutenants became captains

The following promotions were made to or within the exempt command group:

Lieutenant Robert A. Williams became coordinator of human relations.

Captains Francis J. Lynch and Thomas A. Repetto became detective section commanders.

Captains Thomas A. Frost, Edward F. Sheehy and Mark Thanasouras became district commanders.

District Commander James P. Hackett became an assistant deputy superintendent.



Policewomen strength rose to 86 in 1966. Average new policewoman in the class was 26 years old, five-feet six inches tall.



Altogether, 429 members of the department were promoted during 1966, an increase of 249 over 1965.



Police Recognition Ceremony was held during May. More than 5,000 Department members, their families and friends attended.

The Best Are Selected-Then Improved

Recruiting was stimulated by the liberalization of qualifications—age reduced from 21 to 20 and height from 5'8" to 5'7"—to provide a larger reservoir of manpower for a police career, especially among citizens of Latin American and Oriental descent.

Nationwide recruiting was authorized. Each district designated a recruiting officer. This program led to the successful attainment of a net strength increase of 719 patrolmen, policewomen and cadets. Of the 11,192 men who applied for patrolmen positions, only about 12 percent were appointed to the force. Recruiting efforts were curtailed in June as the Department reached its quota.

The first class of policewomen since 1954 was graduated. The 35 who qualified were selected from 219 women who had passed written and physical tests taken by more than 1,000. The women received the same 14 weeks of rigorous training given to classes of male recruits. A new uniform similar to that worn by airline stewardesses was authorized for both police matrons and police-women, first change since 1956.

Cadets were increased to 241 in 1966 from 198 in 1965. In 1966, 37 were employed part-time while continuing their college educations on a full-time basis under a revised program introduced during the year. School crossing guard duty was newly assigned to cadets, and a new uniform was introduced. Of the full-time cadets, 91 became patrolmen in 1966 (6 in 1965).

Training took many forms. Some 1,500 Department recruits finished the basic Academy course. More than 3,200 officers completed the week-long in-



Judo is part of the extensive training given at the Police Academy. Suburban and other departments also sent 89 recruits to the school for training during 1966.

Careers with the Chicago Police were made more attractive to full-time and part-time college students as well as high school graduates through a new Cadet Program.



Briefing of officers on procedures, operations, wanted criminals, patterns of crime and other phases of their work begins with roll-call at the start of the shift.



Learning is a never-ending process for Chicago police officers. They attend courses in executive planning and in administration and operational techniques, enroll in universities, take extension courses and undergo in-service training.



Firing the standard police .38 calibre revolver is one phase of policewomen training. They also become adept at judo and other offensive and defensive tactics.

6.1%
**ALL OTHER
EXPENDITURES**



93.9%
**PERSONNEL
EXPENDITURES**
(Salaries, wages, etc.)

service patrolmen's training program. Detectives received instruction in case preparation and court presentation. A one-week administrative development program now is in its second year, and an executive development program was begun.

Extension courses were continued. These were completed by more than 10,000 since the program began in 1963. Some 150 officers attended university police science courses at their own expense. Even more attended Spanish language courses.

An officer's guide to criminal law and procedure was issued to all sworn members of the department. A new series of bulletins dealing with legal training was initiated. A summary of all training in 1966 was compiled and printed in booklet form.

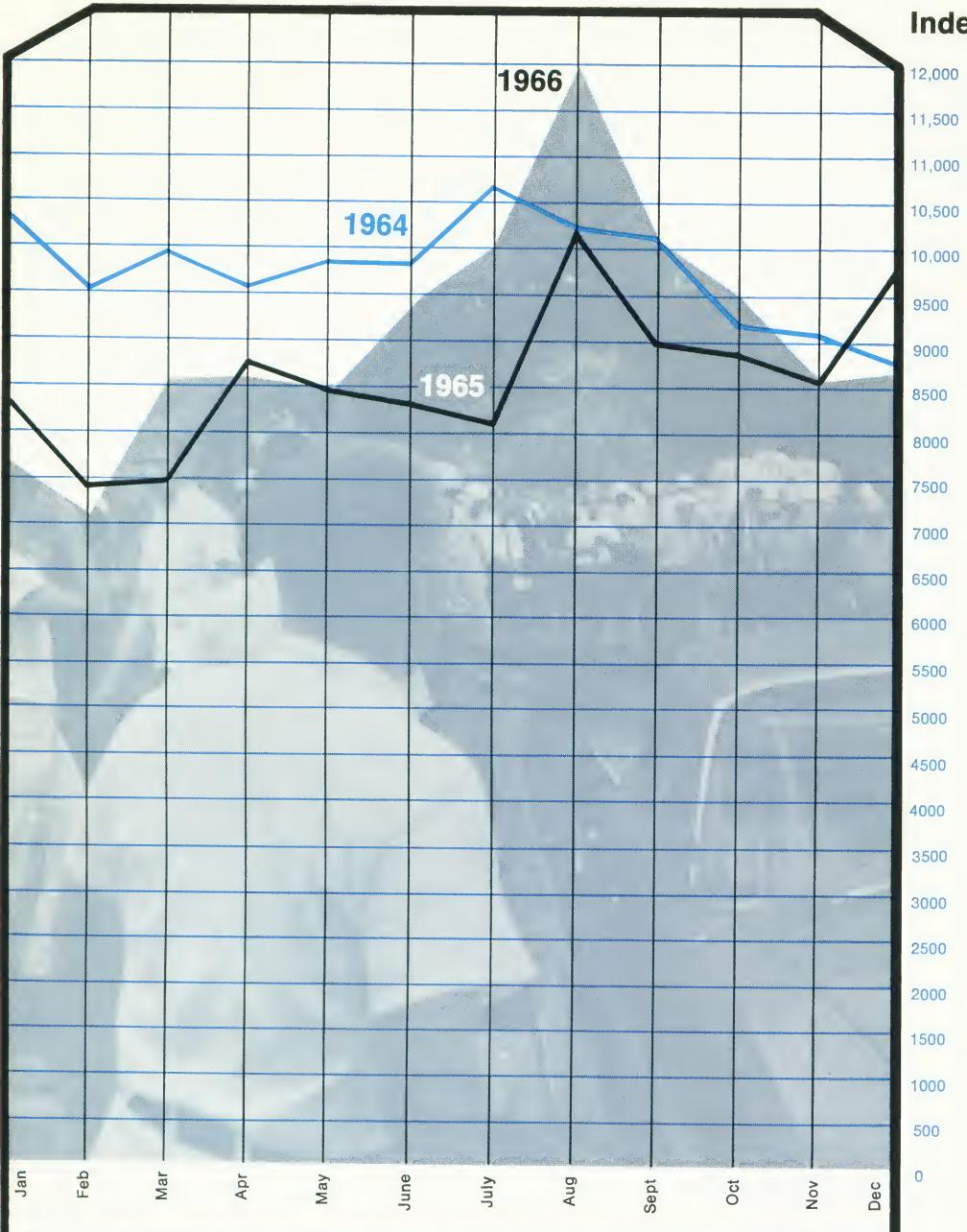
To insure that allegations of excessive force were properly handled, a noted Chicago attorney, Harold A. Smith, senior partner in the firm of Winston, Strawn, Smith and Patterson and also past president of the Chicago Bar Association, personally reviewed 469 files in which excessive force was charged. He reported to Chicago's Bar Association on August 23:

"The procedure and practice set up by the Police Department, in my opinion, gives both the complainants and the officers a full and fair hearing. The records, in my opinion, demonstrate that the department is operating responsibly and is doing so in the face of some instances of deliberate provocation."

"My study of these matters has convinced me that there is no present need for further review of these proceedings by a member of the Bar Association or any other outside agency."

	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	1965	1966
Office of the Superintendent			
Superintendent's Office	13	13	
Finance	15	18	
Management Analysis	105	—	
Personnel	91	108	
Planning	21	37	
Public Information	15	16	
Total	260	192	
Bureau of Field Services			
Office of Deputy Superintendent	29	37	
Patrol less Task Force	7,670	8,336	
Task Force	543	568	
Detective	1,285	1,343	
Traffic	1,025	996	
Youth	399	463	
Total	10,951	11,743	
Bureau of Staff Services			
Office of Deputy Superintendent	4	4	
Automotive Maintenance	140	133	
Building Maintenance	120	117	
Central Services	354	349	
Crime Laboratory	60	61	
Data Systems	—	88	
Radio Maintenance	64	53	
Records and Communications	738	722	
Training	69	88	
Total	1,549	1,615	
Bureau of Inspection Services			
Office of Deputy Superintendent	3	4	
Inspection	18	20	
Intelligence	103	107	
Internal Investigation	78	74	
Vice Control	177	185	
Total	379	390	
TOTAL PERSONNEL		13,139	13,940

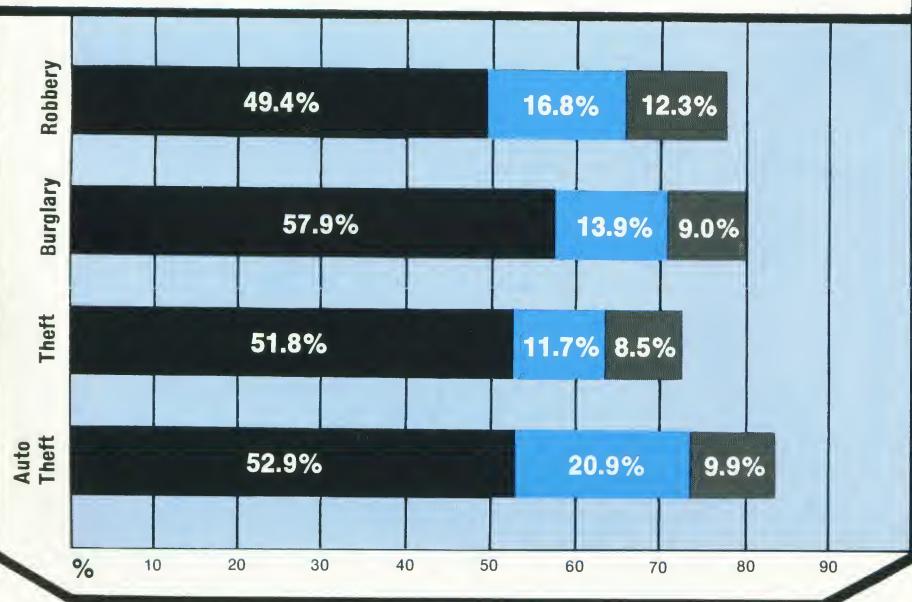
Index Crime Chart



Crimes by Youth

for 1966

- Under 18
- 18-20
- 21-24



To Assure That Crime Doesn't Pay

Many unique activities, programs and improvements are slated for study and possible implementation in 1967.

Police protective measures for citizens will be improved in many ways. Nine-man supplementary task force teams will be created to give special attention to high-crime areas. These flexible blitz-like forces represent an example of the Department's concentrated efforts to make the best use of available manpower.

New patrol procedures for downtown underground passageways and the subways will be evaluated. Remote surveillance of selected areas, such as parks and subway stations, by closed circuit television will be studied. Improved dialogue between officers and citizens will be further encouraged through such programs as a "courtesy first" campaign.

A children's tour of police headquarters will be instituted to include cartoon films giving safety hints and similar educational briefings. Another film to be produced will stress curfew laws as a reminder to parents and youth alike.

Ten animated displays in the Exhibit Cruiser will be revised or replaced as needed to demonstrate departmental innovations and to serve as a mobile recruiting base.

Other publications planned include a brochure giving suggestions to civilian management for thwarting professional thieves; one discussing computer applications in anticrime operations; another on traffic enforcement which will explain the necessity

and value of issuing traffic violation tickets.

Additional pamphlets in the "Help the Police Help You" series and Operation Crime-Stop literature, posters, and wallet cards will be printed in foreign languages.

Support of field forces will expand during 1967. Further perfecting of data systems, communications, and crime laboratory is contemplated.

A joint police-military study will continue in connection with identifying materials used in arson and bombing incidents.

Video display terminals in the communications center will replace present communications keyboards in order to expedite field inquiries and to accommodate future expansion of computerized information retrieval.

The general index name file will be transferred to the computer in 1968. At that time, criminal records will be as immediately accessible as are traffic records now.

Traffic accidents will be correlated with traffic enforcement data using computer-compared statistics. Special attention will be given data concerning trucks and motorcycles.

Computer information files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation will become more accessible to the Department.

These are some of the tools, systems, studies and programs which will assist police operations in 1967. With these constantly expanding resources and the generous support of its citizens, Chicago will come closer to its goal of becoming the nation's safest city.

6

CITY OF CHICAGO / DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
Richard J. Daley, MAYOR O. W. Wilson, SUPERINTENDENT